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SEELY'S 1115 MAIN ST. Security Building Upstairs One Flight

## MONTVID CRIES "NOT GUILTY" AS HIS DEATH TRAP IS SPRUNG IN PRISON AT WETHERSFIELD

Man Who Slew Priest and Who Tried to Sell Booty Here Pays Life Penalty—Accomplice Already Put to Death for Another Murder.

SEARCH FOR HIDDEN LOOT HERE FAILS

Before Entering Execution Chamber, He Repudiates Story of "Red Hand" Organization Which He Admits Was Made Up in Wilmington Prison.

Bernard Montvid, the bandit who on Feb. 18 slew Father Joseph Zebriss and Eva Gilmanaitis, housekeeper in the priest's rectory in New Britain, and who later tried to sell in this city some of the stolen goods, was hanged at the state prison in Wethersfield, early this morning.

Montvid had told many conflicting stories as to his connection with the murder of the priest. He admitted his presence in the rectory, but disclaimed having any hand in the actual slaying. The priest was shot four times, then strangled and the housekeeper strangled to death.

Montvid and his accomplice, Peter Krakas, who was executed in New Jersey for murdering a policeman, were believed to have buried part of their loot in a vacant lot in North Main and Hunting streets, a stone's throw north of St. Vincent's hospital. Search by detectives of a section mapped out by Krakas failed to bring the buried booty to light.

With the words "Not Guilty" on his lips, Montvid was put to death on the gallows at the state prison at 12:18 o'clock this morning.

Shortly after witnesses, consisting of prison officials and newspaper men, had taken their places in the death chamber, the hollow sounds of approaching footsteps were heard reverberating in the execution room. In another moment the door opened and the dim light of the room fell upon the ghastly features of Montvid's face. With both arms pinioned, he walked between two guards. Beside him was the prison chaplain, Father Oliver T. Magnell. His eyes swept the room as he entered and then he glanced quickly at the rope by which he was to be hanged. He walked unflinchingly to the gallows, and stood rigidly as the attendants adjusted straps about his body.

Father Magnell held the crucifix before him and he leaned forward and kissed it with impassioned fervor. "Good by, father, good by," he said in a firm voice. Then, as the attendant was about to place the black hood over his head, he declared in a firm voice, "Not Guilty." No sooner had the words passed from his lips than the trap was swung and the doomed man was swung into the air. That was at 12:08:41, 21 seconds after he had entered the chamber.

The body stiffened and quivered. Dr. Edward G. Fox, the prison physician, applied a stethoscope and, after waiting for muscular reaction, pronounced the man dead at 12:18:35. The body was then lowered into a black coffin, which bore a silver plate with the inscription "Bernard Montvid. Died August 6, 1915." It was removed to undertaking rooms in Hartford and burial will take place this morning in Mt. St. Benedict's cemetery at the expense of the state, owing to the fact that Montvid's relatives did not signify that they would claim the body.

The condemned man slept unusually well Wednesday night and he awoke yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock, which was slightly later than had been his custom since he became an inmate of the prison. Before breakfast he spent several minutes in prayer with Rev. Oliver T. Magnell, the prison chaplain. He had recognized himself to his fate and seemed anxious to have the ordeal over.

When asked if he had any special preference in the way of food, he asked for the regular prison breakfast. It was with evident relish that he ate the ham and eggs and a dish of cereal which his guard took to his cell in the prison hospital, where condemned men are now confined, according to a new rule instituted by Warden Garner.

After breakfast he sat, disconsolately, for several hours, on the edge of his cot. It was to be his last day on earth and he seemed to be meditating on this fact, because each time the guards passed his cell, he was deeply absorbed in thought.

Later in the morning, he became more talkative and chatted at times with the guards, as was the case on many days since he was taken to the prison. He spoke about the crime for which he was to forfeit his life before the passing of another day. It was under the seal of his conscience, he said, to put him to death when he did not participate in the actual murder of the priest and his housekeeper. He recalled incidents of his trial and reiterated a number of the statements he made when he took the witness stand in his own defense.

His face lit up with a short smile when, shortly before noon, Warden Garner brought him the letter from his brother Anton in Chicago, which he had been hoping to receive. The letter covered four pages. It was in the nature of a reply to one Montvid sent to him early in the week. Anton assured Montvid that he had absolutely no doubt of his innocence. He consoled him with a statement to the effect that, although nothing could save him, he could go to his death with a clear conscience. On Wednesday Montvid wrote his last letter. It was to his brother Anton, with whom he has corresponded regularly since his conviction. In the letter, he again reiterated his innocence.

Lawyer William Hamersley, who was one of Montvid's attorneys at the trial, called for a short visit. Later Warden Garner came to his cell and read the death warrant to him. Montvid made no comment.

At noon he partook with his usual good appetite of a hearty meal of meat and potatoes. Then he lighted a cigar and resting his head in his hands, gazed dolefully at the concrete floor.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon food appetite of a hearty meal of meat and potatoes. Then he lighted a cigar and resting his head in his hands, gazed dolefully at the concrete floor.

Grela, Williams and Roe, three other doomed men, heard him leave and knew that their eyes would never rest on him again.

Montvid was put in the cell nearest the door of the death chamber. At 6 o'clock, Warden Garner took him the meal which was to be his last. It consisted of steak, potatoes, two oranges and a cup of coffee.

Father Oliver T. Magnell, the prison chaplain, arrived at the prison at 9:30 o'clock and went at once to the cell of the condemned man. As he entered, Montvid was repeating a prayer in his native tongue. He seemed happy to see his spiritual adviser and spoke freely with him.

Shortly before the time set for his execution, Montvid remarked that he had on his mind something that he wished to have cleared up before he died. He owed it to the world, he said, to clear the names of those men who he had said were implicated with him in the operations of a "Red Hand" society. No such organization existed, he said, explaining that Krakas and he "framed" the story to that effect when they were in the workhouse in Wilmington.

He begged that his body be not sent to a college for dissection and the priest informed him that a charitable person had made provision for its proper burial in a Hartford graveyard.

The execution was witnessed by the warden and his assistants, the prison physician, H. R. Hawley, of the Hartford Times, Elmer Nuss of the New Britain Record, Eugene J. Clerkin of the New Britain Herald, Emmet O'Neill of the Hartford Post, and Theodore C. Wallen of the Courant.

### STORY OF CRIME FOR WHICH MONTVID DIED

Rev. Joseph Zebriss, pastor of St. Andrew's Lithuanian church in New Britain, and Eva Gilmanaitis, his housekeeper, for whose murder Montvid was sentenced to die on the gallows, were found dead in St. Andrew's parish house on the morning of Feb. 8. The priest had been shot four times and strangled, while the housekeeper had been put to death by strangulation alone. It was one of the most horrible crimes ever perpetrated in Connecticut, and the police were at sea as to definite clues until March 6, when Montvid and Peter Krakas, an accomplice, were arrested in Wilmington, Del. after a running street fight in which Policeman Francis X. Tierney of that city was killed and two others wounded by Krakas.

State policemen accompanied by New Britain authorities, obtained a written statement from Montvid a few days later in which he admitted his presence in the rectory at the time of the murder but blamed Krakas and two other men for the crime.

Subsequent statements which he made, differed materially from the first and, finally, when testifying at his trial in the superior court, he declared that 99 per cent of his previous statements had been lies. Krakas declined to talk about the murder.

On March 22, Krakas was put on trial in Wilmington for the murder of Policeman Tierney and he was convicted the following day of first degree murder. He was hanged May 14, at the Newcastle County workhouse in Delaware.

Montvid was turned over to the Connecticut officials and, after a preliminary hearing in New Britain on March 24, at which he pleaded guilty, his trial was begun in the superior court on June 16. Late in the afternoon of June 23, the jury, after having deliberated but 45 minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge William S. Case immediately pronounced the death sentence.

About two weeks ago Governor Marcus H. Holcomb received a letter from Anthony Montvid of Chicago, the condemned man's brother, in which he was asked to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Under the laws of Connecticut the governor has no pardoning powers, so the letter bore no weight.

**Friends of Frederick C. Tanner, State Chairman, Worried At His Illness**



FREDERICK C. TANNER

On the eve of the conference which was to be held to discuss the Tanner plan to reorganize the New York state government, friends of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner were disturbed when they learned that he had a recurrence of an attack of ptomaine poisoning which he suffered some time ago. Mr. Tanner was taken ill at Saranac Lake, where he went to spend the week end.

Marion Deems of Baltimore, was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Laura M. Schaeffer, a deaf seamstress. He pleaded guilty.

President Wilson was up before six o'clock yesterday working in his study.

# ROGERS CLOTHES

951 MAIN ST., NEAR BANK

## Great News for Men!

Final Summer  
**CLEAN UP**

Of Rogers Smart Clothes  
Begins Tomorrow

The maximum of clothes value is once again offered to the men of this vicinity. All sales pale into insignificance when confronted with ROGERS' FINAL CLEAN-UP. Even Rogers' own 25 Per Cent. Off Sales, big and important as they are, are totally eclipsed by the amazing reductions of this FINAL CLEAN-UP.

Every Man in Bridgeport Who Wants the Biggest Savings In Clothing Should Come to Rogers Tomorrow

ROGERS' SUITS	ROGERS' SUITS	ROGERS' SUITS	ROGERS' SUITS
\$12.50 to \$15	\$16.50 to \$18	\$20 to \$22.50	\$25.00
<b>\$9.25</b>	<b>\$11.25</b>	<b>\$13.25</b>	<b>\$16.25</b>

Rogers Prices Are ALWAYS 25 Per Cent Lower Than Others--Think Then What These Big Reductions From Rogers Prices Means

## BIG LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN ERIE (PA.) CLOUDBURST; BROKEN DAMS SWELL THE FLOOD



STATE STREET IN HEART OF ERIE BUSINESS SECTION WHERE THE FLOOD STARTED

Erie, Pa., is gradually recovering from the cloudburst which swept the city entailing the loss of more than a score of lives and doing property damage in the millions. For many hours the city was in darkness and the telephone service was useless. All trains were held up by the flood. Scores of persons were entrapped in their homes. In the accompanying illustration is shown State street, in the heart of the business district, where there was more than five feet of water. There also is shown the district near the reservoir, where the flood started. The flood started at Twenty-eighth street and came down through the Mill creek, a stream running through the eastern section of the city. The water rose four feet in five minutes. Houses were torn loose from their foundations and culverts were choked.

### STOCK MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.—Opening: Although a few of the war stocks made further gains in the early trading today the market as a whole was irregular and the edge seemed to have been taken off the rise. Bethlehem Steel jumped seven points to 205, a point above its previous high. Other high recoveries were made by General Motors, which rose five points to 197 and Willys-Overland up two to 141. A few other industrials rose about a point each, but as a general thing price changes were slight. Steel closed at 72 1/2, on a level with yesterday's high record, and reacted a point. Allis-Chalmers, Studebaker and Continental Can were heavy. Railroads were unusually quiet.

Noon.—The forenoon market lacked definite tone. Stocks were poured out in quantity at the early high levels and professionals who had followed

the upward movement hurriedly reversed their position. Later on a number of specialties gave a striking exhibition of independent strength. Crucible Steel was rushed up nearly six points to 83 3/4. Bethlehem Steel also added several points to its initial rise, touching 311. Traders shifted their operations frequently into miscellaneous shares which had not made an advance commensurate with the remainder of the list. Pool operators obtained a considerable commission house following by their success in marking up their favorites. Bonds were irregular.

A month ago the college boys competed with heart burnings for the honor of planting the ivy. Now it is possible to get it watered only by paying an Italian laborer 25 cents an hour.

Householders have to put in a lot of work planting and cultivating their fruit, but the Small Boy gives his assistance when it comes to harvesting.

### DIED.

**AHEARN**—In Norwalk, Aug. 2, Margaret, widow of Maurice Ahearn.  
**HAWLEY**—In Ridgefield, July 21, Elizabeth, Rt. widow of Henry D. Hawley, in the 82nd year of her age.  
**WALDRON**—In Derby, July 20, Arthur J. Waldron, of Shelton, aged 25 years.  
**TALLMAN**—In Danbury, July 21, Caroline A. Tallman.  
**TOMBO**—In Shelton, August 1, Michael Tombo.  
**BEERS**—In Bethel, July 30, Mrs. Anne Beers, aged 67 years.  
**GORHAM**—In Sagadahoc, July 30, Julia Maria, widow of Hiram W. Gorham, aged 75 years.  
**DONNING**—At Stamford, Elizabeth C., wife of George W. Donning.  
**WATERBURY**—At Stamford, July 26, Harry W. Waterbury.  
**FLOOD**—In Stamford, Aug. 1, Thomas Flood.  
**GREENWOOD**—In Norwalk, July 23, John Greenwood, aged 84.  
**PATTERSON**—At Stamford, Aug. 2, Christine, wife of Henry Patterson.

### CARE OF THE BABY

IN SUMMER.

Prepared for This Paper by the Children's Bureau U. S. Department of Labor.

When a baby is deprived of his natural food, that is, his mother's milk, and must be fed from a bottle, this method is called artificial feeding. It is fraught with many dangers for the baby, and much difficulty for the mother. The baby must learn to digest a food not adapted to his delicate organs, after a hard task for him to accomplish, and because of the strange food, it may take several months for him to adapt himself and begin to grow and develop as he should.

The mother or nurse has also a difficult task. To take proper care of the milk of the utensils needed in its preparation, and the nipples and bottles, means patient, daily devotion to the baby's welfare. It means constant study to see that the milk mixture given is exactly adapted to the baby's condition, and to increase or decrease it in quantity or strength in accordance with the baby's varying needs.

The mother must be continually on guard to see that the milk is clean and fresh when it comes to her, and that it is kept clean, cold, and covered while in the house, both before and after the daily feedings are made up.

All this work makes such demands on the time and strength of a busy mother, that for selfish reasons alone, she should be glad to do all in her power to nurse the baby at her own breast, even if breast feeding were not so greatly to the baby's advantage. If, however, the baby cannot have breast milk, then the best effort possible must be put forth to adapt cow's milk to his use.

The proper amount of milk for babies of given ages and the way to dilute and sweeten it are matters that cannot be treated completely in an article like this. Whenever possible, artificial feeding of a baby should be under the direction of a competent doctor. But if a mother cannot have such advice, she may be helped by directions given in a number of books on the subject, and in a pamphlet published by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., called "Infant Care." This pamphlet is sent free to every one asking for it.

Some of the general rules of artificial feeding are:

After the first month, the average healthy baby requires 1 1/2 ounces of milk in 24 hours for every pound of weight, diluted with the proper amount of water for his age. Thus a 10-pound baby will probably require 15 ounces of milk, diluted and sweetened as necessary, during 24 hours. All increases either in strength or quantity of the food must be made very gradually.

The following directions for feeding the baby have been prepared by a committee of the American Medical Association.

Beginning on the third day, the average baby should be given 3 ounces of milk daily, diluted with 7 ounces of water. To this should be added one tablespoonful of lime water and 2 level teaspoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in seven feedings.

At one week the average child requires 5 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 10 ounces of water. To this should be added 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of sugar and one ounce of lime water. This should be given in seven feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce

every eight days.

At three months the average child requires 16 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 16 ounces of water. To this should be added three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of lime water. This should be given in six feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce every six days. The water should be reduced by one-half ounce about every two weeks.

At five months the average child requires 24 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 12 ounces of water. To this should be added two ounces of lime water and three even teaspoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in five feedings. The amount of milk should be increased by one-half ounce every week. The milk should be increased only if the child is hungry and digesting his food well. It should not be increased unless he is hungry, nor if he is suffering from indigestion even though he seems hungry.

At nine months the average child requires 30 ounces of milk daily which should be diluted with 10 ounces of water. To this should be added two even teaspoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of lime water. This should be given in five feedings. The sugar added may be milk sugar or if this cannot be obtained cane (granulated) sugar or maltose (malt sugar). At first plain water should be used to dilute the milk.

At three months, sometimes earlier, a weak barley water may be used in the place of plain water. It is made of one-half level tablespoonful of barley flour to 16 ounces of water and cooked for 20 minutes.

At six months the barley flour may be increased to one and one-half even tablespoonfuls cooked in the 12 ounces of water.

At nine months the barley flour may be increased to three level tablespoonfuls cooked in the eight ounces of water.

Bottle-fed babies are very apt to suffer from overfeeding. They may be overfed because they are fed too much at one time, or because they are fed too often, or because the food is too rich for their digestion. They may also be upset because they are fed at irregular intervals.

### OBITUARY

**ALICE ELIZABETH NORMAND.**  
Alice Elizabeth, wife of Charles L. Normand, 83 Adams street, died at the Bridgeport hospital last evening, shortly after a daughter, born yesterday, expired. Mrs. Normand was about 35 years of age. She had a very large acquaintance, especially in the East End, and news of her death brought grief to many homes. She is survived by her husband, an electrician for the New Haven road, three daughters, Loretta May, Alice Mildred and Myrtle, and two sons, Charles Le Roy and Louis, and by her father and mother, in England, one sister, Jennie, wife of Frank Melbourne of this city, and three brothers, Harry Roberts of Springfield, Vt., George A. Roberts of Nausahtuck and Thomas W. Roberts of this city. The remains were taken to the mortuary chapel of August G. Baker, Stratford avenue.

A large touring car owned by Mrs. Harriet E. Nash of Short Beach, was partially demolished at Flint's corner, Fairfield, Wednesday night, when, following another car which skidded on the turn, the Nash car crashed into a telegraph pole. No one was hurt but the car was badly wrecked.